

# PUT

- The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them on.
42. *To PUT on.* To forward; to promote; to incite.  
I grow fearful,  
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,  
That you protect this courie, and *put* it on  
By your allowance. *Shakefp. King Lear.*  
Say, you ne'er had don't,  
But by our *putting* on. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*  
Others envy to the state draws, and *puts* on  
For contumelies receiv'd. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*  
This came handsomely to *put* on the peace, because it was  
a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
As danger did approach, her spirits rose,  
And *putting* on the king dismay'd her foes. *Halifax.*  
43. *To PUT on or upon.* To impose; to inflict.  
I have offended; that which thou *puttest* on me, I will  
bear. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*  
He not only undermineth the bafe of religion, but *puts* upon  
us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*  
The stork found he was *put* upon, but set a good face how-  
ever upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*  
Fallacies we are apt to *put* upon ourselves, by taking words  
for things. *Locke.*  
Why are scripture maxims *put* upon us, without taking no-  
tice of scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*  
44. *To PUT on.* To assume; to take.  
The duke hath *put* on a religious life,  
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakefp.*  
Wise men love you, in their own espi-  
ght, And, finding in their native wit no ease,  
Are forc'd to *put* your folly on to please. *Dryden.*  
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one  
cannot affect, and *put* on upon occasion, in order to serve an  
interest. *Swift.*  
45. *To PUT over.* To refer.  
For the certain knowledge of that truth,  
I *put* you o'er to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakefp.*  
46. *To PUT out.* To place at usury.  
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth*  
not out his money to usury. *Pf. xv. 5.*  
To live retir'd upon his own,  
He call'd his money in;  
But the prevailing love of self,  
Soon split him on the former shelf,  
He *put* it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*  
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner,  
usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can  
*put* it out again. *Locke.*  
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country  
life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money;  
but, in a very few days after, he *put* it out again. *Addison.*  
One hundred pounds only, *put* out at interest at ten per  
cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred  
thousand pounds. *Child.*  
47. *To PUT out.* To extinguish.  
The Philistines *put* out his eyes. *Judg. xvii. 21.*  
Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at  
last it spread all over, and *put* the flame quite out. *Bacon.*  
I must die  
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put* out. *Milton.*  
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seem'd clear,  
there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a  
damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes *put* out  
their candles. *Boyle.*  
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion,  
quite *put* out those little remains of affection she still had for  
her lord. *Addison's Spectator, N° 171.*  
48. *To PUT out.* To emit, as a plant.  
Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach  
to the sun, forsake their first roots, and *put* out another more  
towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
49. *To PUT out.* To extend; to protrude.  
When the travell'd, the one *put* out his hand. *Gen.*  
50. *To PUT out.* To expel; to drive from.  
When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished,  
shall they themselves be *put* out? *Spenser.*  
I am resolv'd, that when I am *put* out of the stewardship,  
they may receive me into their houses. *Luke xvi. 4.*  
The nobility of Castile *put* out the king of Arragon, in fa-  
vour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
51. *To PUT out.* To make publick.  
You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your mo-  
desty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to  
rags when you *put* out this medal. *Dryden.*  
When I was at Venice, they were *putting* out curious  
stamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty  
or magnificence. *Addison.*  
52. *To PUT out.* To disconcert.  
There is no affection in passion; for that *putteth* a man  
out of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth  
him. *Bacon.*

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53. *To PUT to.* To kill by; to punish by.  
From Ireland am I come,  
To signify that rebels there are up,  
And *put* the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*  
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send  
them away by sea, they were *put* all to the sword. *Bacon.*  
Such as were taken on either side, were *put* to the sword or  
to the halter. *Clarendon.*  
Soon as they had him at their mercy,  
They *put* him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*  
54. *To PUT to it.* To distress; to perplex; to press hard.  
What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst  
praise me.  
— O gentle lady, do not *put* me to't,  
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;  
He *puts* transgression to't. *Shakefp. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
They have a leader,  
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you to't. *Shakefp.*  
It is to be *put* to question in general, whether it be lawful  
for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the  
propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*  
I was not more concern'd in that debate  
Of empire, when our universal state  
Was *put* to hazard, and the giant race  
Our captive fikes were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*  
He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which  
had been before started, and *put* it to her in a syllogism. *Add.*  
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon  
together, and were more *put* to it low to meet with accom-  
modations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*  
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the coin-  
er was hard *put* to it on what part of the money to bestow the  
inscription. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
I shall be hard *put* to it, to bring myself off. *Addison.*  
55. *To PUT to.* To assist with.  
Zelmene would have *put* to her helping hand, but she was  
taken a quivering. *Sidney.*  
The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting* to  
his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Kneller.*  
56. *To PUT to death.* To kill.  
It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to *put* to  
death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*  
One Bell was *put* to death at Tyburn, for moving a new re-  
bellion. *Hoyward.*  
Teuta *put* to death one of the Roman ambassadors; he was  
obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to  
consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbutnot.*  
57. *To PUT together.* To accumulate into one sum or mass.  
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages be-  
fore *put* together. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
58. *To PUT up.* To pass unrevenge.  
I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuad-  
ed to *put* up in peace what already I have foolishly suffered. *Shat.*  
It is prudence, in many cases, to *put* up the injuries of a  
weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a  
stronger. *L'Estrange.*  
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many ac-  
cidents does he *put* up at our hands, because his love is in-  
vincible. *Smith.*  
The Canaanitish woman must *put* up a refusal, and there-  
proachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the  
heathen. *Boyle.*  
Nor *put* up blow, but that which laid  
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*  
Such national injuries are not to be *put* up, but when the  
offender is below resentment. *Addison.*  
59. *To PUT up.* To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.  
Hartthorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung,  
and watered, *putteth* up mushrooms. *Bacon.*  
60. *To PUT up.* To expose publicly: as, these goods are *put*  
up to sale.  
61. *To PUT up.* To start.  
In town, whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd  
in my way by another, and *put* up such a variety of odd crea-  
tures in both sexes, that they soil the scent of one another,  
and puzzle the chace. *Addison's Spectator.*  
62. *To PUT up.* To hoard.  
Himself never *put* up any of the rent, but dispos'd of it by  
the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's  
portion. *Spelman.*  
63. *To PUT up.* To hide.  
Why so earnestly seek you to *put* up that letter. *Shakefp.*  
64. *To PUT upon.* To incite; to instigate.  
The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of  
having such a body in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with  
a great deal more trouble, because they are *put* upon changing  
the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*  
This caution will *put* them upon considering, and teach  
them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*  
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# PUT

- It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself  
upon that study, or *put* others upon it. *Walker.*  
He replied, with some vehemence, that he would under-  
take to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation;  
I would fain have *put* him upon it. *Addison.*  
This *put* me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and  
considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the  
rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*  
It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion,  
and *puts* us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,  
as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of  
them. *Atterbury.*  
These wretches *put* us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts  
and extravagancies. *Swift.*  
65. *To PUT upon.* To impose; to lay upon.  
When in swinish sleep,  
What cannot you and I perform upon  
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put* upon  
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt  
Of our great quell? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
66. *To PUT upon trial.* To expose or summon to a solemn and  
judicial examination.  
Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every  
one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. *Locke.*  
Jack had done more wisely, to have *put* himself upon the  
trial of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbutnot.*  
*To PUT. v. n.*  
1. To go or move.  
The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption  
of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the  
first *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*  
2. To shoot or germinate.  
In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and  
therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
3. To steer a vessel.  
An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place  
that has always a considerable number of men of war ready  
to *put* to sea. *Addison.*  
His fury thus appeas'd, he *puts* to land;  
The ghosts forsake their seats. *Dryden.*  
4. *To PUT forth.* To leave a port.  
Order for sea is given;  
They have *put* forth the haven. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*  
5. *To PUT forth.* To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.  
No man is free,  
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,  
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,  
Sometimes *puts* forth. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
The fig-tree *putteth* forth her green figs. *Cant. ii. 13.*  
Take earth from under walls where nettles *put* forth  
in abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that  
earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Hirsute roots, besides the *putting* forth upwards and down-  
wards, *putteth* forth in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
6. *To PUT in.* To enter a haven.  
As Homer went, the ship *put* in at Samos, where he con-  
tinued the whole winter, finging at the houses of great men,  
with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*  
7. *To PUT in for.* To claim; to stand candidate for. A ne-  
phew, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.  
This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not  
*put* in for the name of virtue. *Locke.*  
8. *To PUT in.* To offer a claim.  
They shall stand for feed; they had gone down too, but  
that a wife burgher *put* in for them. *Shakefp.*  
Although astrologers may here *put* in, and plead the secret  
influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no  
such consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If a man should *put* in to be one of the knights of Malta,  
he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less  
qualified competitor. *Collier.*  
9. *To PUT off.* To leave land.  
As the hackney boat was *putting* off, a boy desiring to be  
taken in, was refused. *Addison.*  
10. *To PUT over.* To fail cross.  
Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a  
city of the main land to which he *put* over, and took it. *Abbot.*  
11. *To PUT to sea.* To set sail; to begin the course.  
It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down,  
and to *put* to sea. *Bacon.*  
He warn'd him for his safety to provide;  
Not *put* to sea, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*  
They *put* to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which  
they lost the half. *Arbutnot.*  
With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,  
Consult our safety, and *put* off to sea. *Pope.*  
12. *To PUT up.* To offer one's self a candidate.  
Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king,  
when several *put* up. *L'Estrange.*  
13. *To PUT up.* To advance to; to bring one's self forward.  
With this he *put* up to my lord,  
The courtiers kept their distance due,  
He twich'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

# PUT

14. *To PUT up with.* To suffer without resentment.  
*PUT. n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. An action of distress.  
The flag's was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a  
choice. *L'Estrange.*  
2. A rustick; a clown.  
Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,  
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*  
3. *PUT off.* Excuse; shift.  
The fox's *put off* is instructive towards the government of  
our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estr.*  
*PUTAGE. n. f.* [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the wo-  
man's part.  
*PUTANISM. n. f.* [putanism, Fr.] The manner of living, or  
trade of a prostitute. *Diet.*  
*PUTATIVE. adj.* [putatif, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] Supposed;  
reputed.  
If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though  
she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*  
*PUTID. adj.* [putidus, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.  
He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas  
all imitation is *putid* and servile. *L'Estrange.*  
*PUTIDNESS. n. f.* [from *putid*.] Meanness; vileness.  
*PUTLOG. n. f.*  
*Putlogs* are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot  
long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay  
bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*  
*PUTREDINOUS. adj.* [from *putredo*, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.  
A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with  
rennet is turned. *Floyer.*  
*PUTREFACTION. n. f.* [putrefaction, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Lat.]  
The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.  
*Putrefaction* is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion  
of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their  
existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*  
If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate,  
there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the con-  
sistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*  
Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vege-  
tables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together,  
by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and  
odour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
From swampy fens,  
Where *putrefaction* into life ferments,  
And breathes destructive myriads. *Thomson's Summer.*  
*PUTREFACTIVE. adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten.  
They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto fe-  
minal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will dis-  
cover it. *Wisenan's Surgery.*  
*To PUTREFY. v. a.* [putrifier, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make  
rotten; to corrupt with rotteness.  
To keep them here,  
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakefp.*  
Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy*  
the publick good. *Bacon.*  
The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts  
about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed  
freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wisenan.*  
A wound was so *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*  
Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy*  
raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbutnot.*  
*To PUTREFY. v. n.* To rot.  
From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no  
soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and *putrefying*  
sores. *Jf. i. 6.*  
All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watry substances  
are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
These humors, though not revive, embalm and spice  
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*  
The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum,  
which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*. *Wisenan.*  
*PUTRESCENCE. n. f.* [from *putresco*, Latin.] The state of  
rotting.  
Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because  
being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water,  
we may confess in the common *putrescence*, it may promote  
elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
*PUTRESCENT. adj.* [putrescens, Lat.] Growing rotten.  
Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and  
solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the  
*putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant  
motion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*PUTRID. adj.* [putride, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.  
The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*  
If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk,  
instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like  
urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
*Putrid* fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours,  
or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they  
fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly  
the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quin.*  
*PUTRIDNESS.*